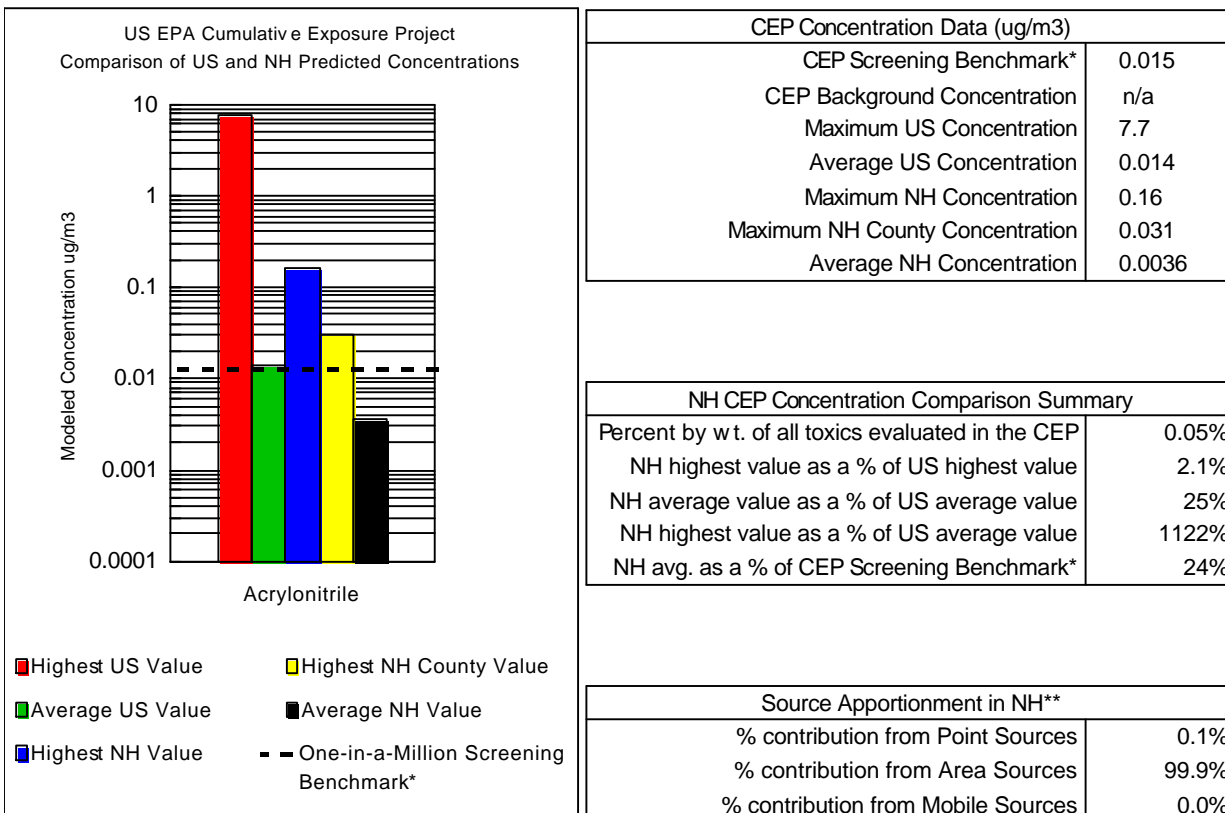


Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

ACRYLONITRILE



Overview of Health Effects

Probable carcinogen, based on observed increase in lung cancer in exposed workers and observation of tumors, generally astrocytomas in the brain, in studies of laboratory animals exposed by various routes (drinking water, gavage, and inhalation). Noncancer effects in lab animals include birth defects and reproductive effects. Acute effects to the central nervous system at high levels, and temporary damage to the blood cells and liver.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Probable Human Carcinogen

(EPA Group B1)

* In developing the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would normally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.

** Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants. Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.